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GUNNISON MCKAY & HODGSON, LLP			DAILEY, THOMAS J	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/627,020	MCCORMACK, MARGARET
	Examiner Thomas J. Dailey	Art Unit 2152

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 30 July 2007.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-23,25,27 and 30-39 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-23,25,27 and 30-39 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application
3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 24, 26, 28-29, were canceled by the amendment received July 30, 2007.
2. Claims 1-23, 25, 27, and 30-39 are pending.

Response to Arguments

3. Applicant's arguments filed July 30, 2007 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.
4. The applicant argues with respect to amended independent claims 1, 3, 5, 19, 30, 33, 36, and 38 that Pioch ("A short IRC primer", Edition 1.1b, February 28, 1993) fails to teach "**a collaborative shell program, the collaborative shell program for linking the command line interface of a command line interface (CLI) shell program on one or more user computer systems to an instant messaging/chat capability of an IM server application to permit a user of the at least one user computer system to issue commands to at least one target computer system on the network via a chat window displayed to the user on the at least one user computer system,**" (e.g. claim 1, lines 7-16, emphasis added).
5. In response to this argument the applicant is reminded that a recitation of the intended use of the claimed invention must result in a structural difference between the claimed invention and the prior art in order to patentably distinguish the claimed invention from the prior art. Language that suggests or makes

optional but does not require steps to be performed or does not limit a claim to a particular structure does not limit the scope of a claim or claim limitation (intended use language being one such example). If the prior art structure is capable of performing the intended use, then it meets the claim.

6. The applicant argues with respect to amended independent claim 22 that Appelman (US Pat. 6,677,968) fails to teach “said selectable identifier **identifying an target computer system for connection** in a synchronous collaborative shell integrated instant messaging session; and at least one selectable identifier of a program selected from the group consisting of a script, a bot, and an agent, said selectable identifier **identifying a program for execution** in the synchronous collaborative shell integrated instant messaging session.” (e.g. claim 22, emphasis added)
7. In response to this argument the applicant is reminded that a recitation of the intended use of the claimed invention must result in a structural difference between the claimed invention and the prior art in order to patentably distinguish the claimed invention from the prior art. Language that suggests or makes optional but does not require steps to be performed or does not limit a claim to a particular structure does not limit the scope of a claim or claim limitation (intended use language being one such example). If the prior art structure is capable of performing the intended use, then it meets the claim.

Claim Objections

8. The following typographical errors require correction:
 - (a) "an target computer system" (claim 22, line 7)

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

9. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

10. Claims 1-23, 25, 27, and 30-39 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

11. Claims 1, 3, 5, 19, 30, 33, 36 and 38 substantially recite, "a collaborative shell program, **the collaborative shell program for linking the command line interface of a command line interface (CLI) shell program on one or more user computer systems to an instant messaging/chat capability of an IM server application to permit a user of the at least one user computer system to issue commands to at least one target computer system on the network via a chat window displayed to the user on the at least one user computer system,"** (e.g. claim 1, lines 7-16, emphasis added). This is an intended use limitation; language that suggests or makes optional but does not require steps to be

performed or does not limit a claim to a particular structure does not limit the scope of a claim or claim limitation (intended use language being one such example). Therefore, the claims are rendered indefinite as it is unclear what, specifically, the applicant intends to claim.

12. Claims 22, 26, 36, and 38 substantially recite, “said selectable identifier **identifying an target computer system for connection** in a synchronous collaborative shell integrated instant messaging session; and at least one selectable identifier of a program selected from the group consisting of a script, a bot, and an agent, said selectable identifier **identifying a program for execution** in the synchronous collaborative shell integrated instant messaging session.” (e.g. claim 22, emphasis added). This is an intended use limitation; language that suggests or makes optional but does not require steps to be performed or does not limit a claim to a particular structure does not limit the scope of a claim or claim limitation (intended use language being one such example). Therefore, the claims are rendered indefinite as it is unclear what, specifically, the applicant intends to claim.

13. The following claims are additionally rejected for limitations that lack antecedent basis:

(a) Claim 1:

i. “the command line interface” (line 8)

ii. "said CLI shell program" (line 26); claim 1 recites "a CLI shell program" twice (line 9 and line 25), thus making unclear as to which this one refers to.

(b) Claim 3: "the user" (lines 11 and 14)

(c) Claim 5: "the user" (lines 12 and 15)

(d) Claim 30:

i. "the user computer system" (lines 25, 28, and 30)

ii. "the user of the user computer system" (line 27)

iii. "the user on the user computer system" (line 30)

(e) Claim 33: "the user computer system" (lines 23, 27, and 29)

(f) Claim 36 : "the one or more user computer systems" (lines 11-12 and 14-15)

(g) Claim 38: "the one or more user computer systems" (lines 11-12 and 15-16)

14. Claims not previously addressed are rejected due to their dependence on the above rejected claims.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

15. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

16. Claims 1-12, 19-21, 30, and 32-35, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Pioch ("A short IRC primer", Edition 1.1b, February 28, 1993).

17. As to claim 1, Pioch discloses a system for synchronous collaborative shell integrated instant messaging comprising:

a network (pg. 3, sec. 1.1: paragraph 1);
an instant messaging (IM) server computer system coupled to the network (pg. 4, sec. 1.1: paragraph 5) the IM server computer system comprising:
a collaborative shell program (pg. 4, sec. 1.1: paragraph 5, IRC clients read on "a collaborative shell program"), the collaborative shell program for linking the command line interface of a command line interface (CLI) shell program on one or more user computer systems to an instant messaging/chat capability of an IM server application to permit a user of the at least one user computer system to issue commands to at least one target computer system on the network via a chat window displayed to the user on the at least one user computer system (pg. 5, sec. 1.4: paragraph 2, commands are entered via the CLI such commands including /INVITE and /KICK which elicit responses from a

target computer (pg. 14, sec. 2.3: paragraphs 13-15 : /INVITE <nickname> [<channel>] and pg. 14, sec. 2.3: paragraphs 19-20 : /KICK [<channel>] <nickname>), and;

at least one user computer system coupled to the network (pg. 4, sec. 1.1: paragraph 5), the at least one user computer system comprising:

an instant messaging (IM) client application (pg. 3, sec. 1.1: paragraph 1), and

a command line interface (CLI) shell program, said CLI shell program further including a command line interface; and (pg. 6, sec. 1.5: paragraph 1); and

at least one target computer system coupled to the network (pg. 4, sec. 1.1: paragraph 5).

18. As to claim 30, Pioch discloses a method for synchronous collaborative shell integrated instant messaging comprising:

receiving an event at an instant messaging (IM) server computer system on a network to open a session connection to an instant messaging (IM) client application on at least a first user computer system on the network (pg. 13, sec. 2.3: paragraphs 7-9 : /JOIN [<channel>]);

opening a session connection to the IM client application on the at least a first user computer system (pg. 13, sec. 2.3: paragraphs 7-9 : /JOIN [<channel>]); starting a session (pg. 13, sec. 2.3: paragraphs 7-9 : /JOIN [<channel>]);

receiving an event to open one or more additional connections within the session to one or more target computer systems on the network (pg. 14, sec. 2.3: paragraphs 13-15 : /INVITE <nickname> [<channel>]);

opening the one or more additional connections to each of the one or more target computer systems (pg. 14, sec. 2.3: paragraphs 13-15 : /INVITE <nickname> [<channel>]);

receiving text input from the at least a first user computer system and the one or more target computer systems (any text input entered in the channel will be sent to other clients; pg. 5, sec. 1.4: paragraph 3);

intercepting the text at the IM server computer system by a collaborative shell program (pg. 5, sec. 1.3: paragraph 1), the collaborative shell program for linking a command line interface of a command line interface (CLI) shell program on the user computer system to an instant messaging/chat capability of an IM server application on the IM server to permit the user of the user computer system to issue commands to at least one target computer system on the network via a chat window displayed to the user on the user computer system, wherein the text includes one or more characters (pg. 5, sec. 1.4: paragraph 2, commands are entered via the CLI such commands including /INVITE and /KICK which elicit responses from a target computer (pg. 14, sec. 2.3: paragraphs 13-15 : /INVITE <nickname> [<channel>] and pg. 14, sec. 2.3: paragraphs 19-20 : /KICK [<channel>] <nickname>), and;;

determining whether the text includes a predefined command character (pg. 4, sec. 1.4: paragraphs 3-4);
upon a determination that the text includes the predefined command character, sending the remaining characters to the one or more target computer systems (pg. 4, sec. 1.4: paragraphs 3); and
upon a determination that the first character of the text is not the predefined command character, sending the text to an IM server application utilized by the IM server computer system (pg. 4, sec. 1.4: paragraphs 4).

19. As to claims 3, 5-6, 19, and 21, they are rejected by the same rationale set forth in claim 30's rejection.

20. As to claim 33, it is rejected by the same rationale set forth in claim 1's rejection.

21. As to claim 2, Pioch discloses the at least one user computer system further comprises:

a processor (inherent in pg. 1, Abstract: paragraph 1);
an operating system (inherent in pg. 1, Abstract: paragraph 1);
an input device (inherent in pg. 1, Abstract: paragraph 1); and
a display (inherent in pg. 1, Abstract: paragraph 1).

22. As to claims 4, 7, 20, and 32, Pioch discloses receiving a response from the at least one target computer system and automatically sending the response to the user computer system (pg. 5, sec. 1.4: paragraph 3, any user in the channel reads on at least one target computer system and anything they type will be received by the current user).

23. As to claim 8, Pioch discloses the predefined command character is a character not assigned a functionality by a command line interface (CLI) shell program utilized by the user computer system (pg. 5, sec. 1.4: paragraph 2).

24. As to claim 9, Pioch discloses the predefined command character is an asterisk (pg. 5, sec. 1.4: paragraph 2, as "/" is only the default command designator, it is up to the user's preference to select one and the asterisk can be selected).

25. As to claim 10, Pioch discloses the subsequent characters are a command (pg. 5, sec. 1.4: paragraph 2).

26. As to claim 11, Pioch discloses the response is sent as an instant message (pg. 5, sec. 1.4: paragraph 3).

27. As to claim 12, Pioch discloses receiving a selection of the at least one target computer system from the user computer system over the network (pg. 10, sec. 2.2: paragraph 6, /QUERY command).

28. As to claim 34, Pioch discloses instant messaging functionalities and chat functionalities (pg. 1, Abstract: paragraph 1).

29. As to claim 35, Pioch discloses means for authenticating each of the one or more users on the one or more user computer systems to each of the one or more target computer systems over the network (pg. 32, sec. 3.7, clients are associated with a nickname and they are a means of authentication because there can be only one of a particular nickname).

30. Claims 22-23, 25, and 27, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Appelman (US Pat. 6,677,968).

31. As to claim 22, Appelman discloses a graphical user interface for display to a user on a display device of a computer system coupled to a network, said graphical user interface comprising:
at least one selectable identifier of a target computer system coupled to a network, said selectable identifier identifying an target computer system for

connection in a synchronous collaborative shell integrated instant messaging session (Fig. 3 and column 4, lines 9-18); and
at least one selectable identifier of a program selected from the group consisting of a script, a bot, and an agent, said selectable identifier identifying a program for execution in the synchronous collaborative shell integrated instant messaging session (Fig. 3 and column 4, lines 9-18, the names that populate the "Buddy List" represent an IM agent running a certain computer, that agent additionally associated with a particular user).

32. As to claim 23, Appelman discloses a status indicator associated with the at least one selectable identifier of a target computer system coupled to a network (Fig. 3 (each user has a status indicator, either IN or OUT) and column 4, lines 9-18).

33. As to claim 25, Appelman discloses at least one selectable identifier of a user having access to the network (Fig. 3 and column 4, lines 9-18).

34. As to claim 27, Appelman discloses a status indicator associated with the at least one selectable identifier of a program selected from the group consisting of a script, a bot, and an agent (Fig. 3 and column 4, lines 9-18).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

35. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

- (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

36. Claims 13-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pioch as applied to claims 5 and 12 above, and further in view of Appelman.

37. As to claim 13, Pioch discloses the invention substantially with regard to the parent claim 12, but does not disclose the selection of the at least one target computer system is input on a first graphical user interface displayed on the user computer system.

However, Appelman discloses the selection of the at least one target computer system is input on a first graphical user interface displayed on the user computer system (column 6, lines 23-31).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Pioch and Appelman in order to

utilize the more user friendly environment of the graphical user interface of Appelman's invention with the functionality of Pioch's invention.

38. As to claim 14, Appelman and Pioch disclose the invention substantially with regard to the parent claim 13, and further disclose the first graphical user interface is a buddy list (Appelman, column 6, lines 23-31).

39. As to claim 15, Appelman and Pioch disclose the invention substantially with regard to the parent claim 13, and further disclose the first graphical user interface is displayed by an instant messaging (IM) client application on the user computer system (Appelman, column 6, lines 23-31).

40. As to claim 16, Pioch discloses the invention substantially with regard to the parent claim 5, but does not disclose the text is input to a second graphical user interface displayed on the user computer system.

However, Appelman discloses the text is input to a second graphical user interface displayed on the user computer system (column 6, lines 23-31).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Pioch and Appelman in order to

utilize the more user friendly environment of the graphical user interface of Appelman's invention with the functionality of Pioch's invention and segregate conversations with different users in separate chatting windows, thus allowing greater ease of use for the user.

41. As to claim 17, Appelman and Pioch disclose the invention substantially with regard to the parent claim 16, and further disclose the second graphical user interface is a chat window (Appelman, column 6, lines 23-31).

42. As to claim 18, Appelman and Pioch disclose the invention substantially with regard to the parent claim 17, and further disclose the second graphical user interface is displayed by an instant messaging (IM) client application on the user computer system (Appelman, column 6, lines 23-31).

43. Claim 31 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pioch as applied to claim 30 above, and further in view of McGee et al (US Pub. No. 2004/0019701), hereafter "McGee".

44. As to claim 31, Pioch discloses the invention substantially with regard to the parent claim 30, but does not disclose authenticating that a user of the at least a first user computer system has access rights to the one or more target computer systems on the network.

However, McGee discloses authenticating that a user of the at least a first user computer system has access rights to the one or more target computer systems on the network ([0023]).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Pioch and McGee in order to extend the functionality of Pioch's invention by giving clients the ability to access files.

45. Claims 36-39 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Appelman in view of Pioch.

46. As to claim 36, Appelman discloses a method for monitoring status information over a network (Abstract) comprising:

periodically querying from a collaborative program on an instant messaging server computer system one or more target computer systems on a network for status information (column 8, lines 2-8);

receiving the status information returned from the one or more target computer systems (column 1, lines 59-65);

and providing a user at a user computer system on the network with an indication of the status of the one or more target computer systems in a graphical

user interface displayed on the user computer system by an instant messaging (IM) client application (Fig. 3 and column 4, lines 9-18).

But, Appelman does not explicitly disclose a collaborative shell program for linking a command line interface of a command line interface (CLI) shell program on the one or more user computer systems to an instant messaging/chat capability of an IM server application on an IM server to permit users of the one or more user computer systems to issue commands to the one or more target computer systems on the network via a chat window displayed to the users on the one or more user computer systems.

However, Pioch discloses a collaborative shell program (pg. 4, sec. 1.1: paragraph 5, IRC clients read on “a collaborative shell program”), for linking a command line interface of a command line interface (CLI) shell program on the one or more user computer systems to an instant messaging/chat capability of an IM server application on an IM server to permit users of the one or more user computer systems to issue commands to the one or more target computer systems on the network via a chat window displayed to the users on the one or more user computer systems (pg. 5, sec. 1.4: paragraph 2, commands are entered via the CLI such commands including /INVITE and /KICK which elicit responses from a target computer (pg. 14, sec. 2.3: paragraphs 13-15 : /INVITE

<nickname> [<channel>] and pg. 14, sec. 2.3: paragraphs 19-20 : /KICK
[<channel>] <nickname>).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Appelman and Pioch in order to utilize Pioch's command line interface which allows for a multitude of commands to be entered and sent to remote computer systems, thereby giving the user a more robust system overall.

47. As to claim 38, Appelman discloses a method for monitoring status information over a network comprising:

periodically querying from a collaborative program on an instant messaging server computer system at least one program selected from the group consisting of a script, a bot, and an agent for status information (column 8, lines 2-8); receiving the status information returned from the at least one program (column 1, lines 59-65); and

providing a user at a user computer system on the network with an indication of the status of the at least one program in a graphical user interface displayed on the user computer system by an instant messaging (IM) client application (Fig. 3 and column 4, lines 9-18).

But, Appelman does not explicitly disclose a collaborative shell program for linking a command line interface of a command line interface (CLI) shell program on the one or more user computer systems to an instant messaging/chat capability of an IM server application on an IM server to permit users of the one or more user computer systems to issue commands to the one or more target computer systems on the network via a chat window displayed to the users on the one or more user computer systems.

However, Pioch discloses a collaborative shell program (pg. 4, sec. 1.1: paragraph 5, IRC clients read on "a collaborative shell program"), for linking a command line interface of a command line interface (CLI) shell program on the one or more user computer systems to an instant messaging/chat capability of an IM server application on an IM server to permit users of the one or more user computer systems to issue commands to the one or more target computer systems on the network via a chat window displayed to the users on the one or more user computer systems (pg. 5, sec. 1.4: paragraph 2, commands are entered via the CLI such commands including /INVITE and /KICK which elicit responses from a target computer (pg. 14, sec. 2.3: paragraphs 13-15 : /INVITE <nickname> [<channel>] and pg. 14, sec. 2.3: paragraphs 19-20 : /KICK [<channel>] <nickname>).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Appelman and Pioch in order to utilize Pioch's command line interface which allows for a multitude of commands to be entered and sent to remote computer systems, thereby giving the user a more robust system overall.

48. As to claims 37 and 39, Appelman and Pioch disclose the invention substantially with regard to the parent claims 36 and 38, and further disclose the indication of the status of the one or more target computer systems is provided by a status indicator displayed in the graphical user interface and associated with each of the one or more target computer systems (Appelman, Fig. 3 and column 4, lines 9-18).

Conclusion

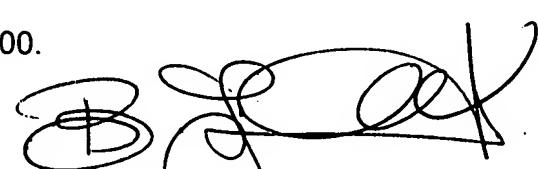
49. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

50. A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will

the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

51. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Thomas J. Dailey whose telephone number is 571-270-1246. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday thru Friday; 9:00am - 5:00pm.
52. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Bunjob Jaroenchonwanit can be reached on 571-272-3913. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.
53. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

TJD
10/2/2007


BUNJOB JAROENCHONWANIT
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER

10/9/07